

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

Y. S. Johnson
Editor and Proprietor

Today's Weather: Moderate E winds at first, becoming light during the evening. Partly cloudy. Barometric pressure, 1000.7 mb. 29.62 in. Temperature, 72 deg. F. Dew point, 71 deg. F. Relative humidity, 58%. Wind direction, E. Wind force, 14 knots. Low water: 1 ft. at 4:18 p.m. High water: 5 ft. 3 in. at 10:35 p.m.

Dine
At the

P.G.

For
Reservations

Tel: 27880

VOL. V NO. 215

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

GERMAN REDS IN COLLISION WITH BERLIN POLICE

Berlin, Sept. 10. German Communists demonstrating "for peace" today clashed with West Berlin police on the borders of the American and Soviet sectors of Berlin.

Truncheon-swinging West Berlin police tried to break up a parade of 600 German "peace fighters" who attempted to march into the Soviet sector of Berlin following a placard demonstration through the American sector.

Police reinforcements were sent in trucks to the trouble spot and eight people were arrested, three women being among them.

These clashes occurred at several points along the Soviet-American sector boundary, an eyewitness stated.

The spectators were upset when a "long shot" won one of the races. They threw stones, smashing 500 panes at the booking booth, and twice tried to set fire to the stadium.

One police officer and three ticket sales girls were seriously injured.

The police opened fire with their pistols and threw two tear gas bombs into the crowd.

After four hours of the free fight, the police dispersed the rioters.

The Japanese news agency reported that they made 150 arrests.

The races had been arranged to raise funds for the relief of those suffering from the recent typhoon "Jane" which killed 200 people and left 2,250,000 homeless in Kobe and Osaka a week ago.—Reuter.

Quake In Franco

Paris, Sept. 10. A slight earth tremor was felt today at "Pressure," in Western France. A deep rumble was heard while window panes and crockery rattled.

The tremor was felt in a radius of about 10 miles.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Malik Obstructionism

NO rebuke or rebuff, and there have been many since Russia's decision to return, for her own purposes, to the Council of the United Nations, seems to cause any modification of Mr. Malik's tactics. His latest, submitted with typical Communist persistence, is the demand that in making its report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting in a few days, the Security Council must omit any reference to the most important decision that has ever made—namely, the resolutions calling on all members of the UN to join in military measures to suppress naked aggression in Korea. Justification for this absurd suggestion is offered in the quibble that the decisions of the Security Council were illegal because they were taken in the absence of Soviet Russia and Communist China. Such an argument can only be characterised as the arrogance of ideological dictatorship which mistakes the United Nations for one of its stooges and proposes to make it kow-tow to the great Khan in Moscow. Were the Council to decide to such a demand it would in effect signify its agreement with the preposterous Soviet stand. It would not only have convicted itself of having acted "illegally" in ordering the defence of South Korea but would also deprive the forces now operating in Korea of the United Nations mandate and the U.N. flag. For though the troops holding on grimly to the defence lines would still be acting within the framework of the United Nations Charter, which provides for individual and collective self-defence, they would then represent not the United Nations as such but only their respective individual nations. This would mean the collapse of the first attempt by the United Nations to carry out the primary function for which it was created—namely, after

Not On The Warpath



An unusual scene on a British warship. Indians giving a display of their traditional dance on board HMS Glasgow, watched by the crew, during a recent visit to Montreal.—(London Express Service).

Battle-Trained US Troops To Go To Europe In Spring

Frankfurt, Sept. 10. Battle-trained reinforcements would soon reach Europe from the United States before this spring, General Mark Clark, the United States Army Field Forces Commander, said here today.

POLICE DENIAL

The West Berlin Police Headquarters denied that any of the demonstrators were injured by police clubs. After the parade was scattered the marchers continued in groups to the Lustgarten and then took part in a memorial parade organised by the Communist-dominated "League of Nazi Victims."

The fruits of America's all-out production drive for the latest war equipment would be available for the troops in Europe "pretty soon," General Clark said.

General Clark will visit the German forces in Germany, Austria and Trieste and will then go to London at the request of the Chief of the Inter-

national General Staff, General Sir William Slim, to co-ordinate the latest Korean battle experience and discuss further standardisation of equipment for Western Union defence.

He told correspondents that immediately after the beginning of the Korean war, special training for the "psychological hardening up" of the United States forces was started.

This involved streamlining anti-aircraft training with live ammunition and artillery barrage, which could turn out a fully-trained division in 26 weeks, provided it had an in-

structing force of 3,000 training officers and men per division.—Reuter.

Air Attacks On Malaya Reds

Singapore, Sept. 10. Royal Air Force bombers today attacked suspected Communist camps in the Johore jungle of Malaya for the second day in succession.

Today "Brigands" roared in to the attack.

In Perak villagers rushed out with their knives to drive off Communist raiders. It was the second time in a week that villagers have defended themselves against attack. Two persons were reported to have been injured.

A British soldier, who was seriously wounded during a fight with terrorists in Johore, on Tuesday, has since died.—Reuter.

Austrians Worried

Vienna, Sept. 10. Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's wartime Foreign Secretary and deputy leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, said here today that Austria would be more impressed by the American statement on the increase in the forces they would send to Europe than by any "academic rearmament programme."

Mr. Eden is leaving by air for London tomorrow. He told British correspondents tonit that he was greatly impressed by the Austrian efforts at reconstruction.

He had, he said, found the Austrian leaders worried. "They want to know what is going to happen. I certainly cannot answer that," he said.—Reuter.

He had, he said, found the Austrian leaders worried. "They want to know what is going to happen. I certainly cannot answer that," he said.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST

SHOCK TROOPS IN MIDNIGHT ATTACK

Heavy Offensive Against Taegu Launched After Barrage

GET WITHIN SIX MILES

Tokyo, Sept. 11. Communist shock troops early this morning swept down on American forces defending the north approach to the key city of Taegu.

Two divisions were behind this assault which American Eighth Army headquarters expected to be "the biggest offensive of which the Communists are capable."

The attack began shortly past midnight in the wake of a two-hour artillery barrage which had severed American front line communications and supplies.

At 1 a.m. fierce fighting was reported to be in progress about eight miles north of Taegu.

American aircraft flew over the battlefield despite the darkness and strafed the Communist lines.

Taegu, blacked out for the first time, had been expecting the new Communist onslaught for six hours.

Spearsheads of the Communists were within six miles of the city last night and another threat was reported from the north-west when a Communist battalion was moving down the road from Wonsan.

The questioner at a public meeting asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

The questioner asked: "Can Mr. Strachey deny that the main reason for the unprecedented act of hanging three British soldiers for the murder of an Egyptian?"

Freighter Sinking In Path Of Gale

New York, Sept. 10. The 2,250-ton Danish freighter, Paris, reported today that her engines were dead and she was sinking 200 miles east of Cape Fear, off the North Carolina coast.

Coast Guard Headquarters here said it was believed that a hurricane was curving toward the sinking ship and might strike her tonight. All ships nearby had been asked to rush to her aid, the Coast Guard said.

The Paris had reported earlier that her engine room was flooding.

Closest to the scene was the 14,181-ton American tanker, Amatik, which rushed to the aid of the stricken freighter.

A Coast Guard plane had earlier been sent from Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and the Coast Guard cutter, Cherokee, was also rushing to help.

Other ships which responded to the call were the tankers Esso Shreveport and Esso Worcester and the tug Eugenia Moran.

The number of men on board the Paris was not known.—Reuter.

QUAD BULLETIN

The condition of the remaining quad (a boy) born to Mrs. Lo Wan-hin on August 30, was reported this morning to be still the same and "not very good." The condition of the mother, however, has definitely improved.

We have no misgiving about this brilliant youngster. We have given it a thorough test, and for performance beauty of tone and ease of tuning can enthusiastically say that it upholds the fine traditions of its distinguished family.

FEATURES

★ Excellent all round performance on all bands.

★ Full bandspread when reproduced.

★ Smart multi-colored dial calibrated to meter and rescale.

★ Beautifully proportioned rounded cabinet attractively finished in painted shades.

★ Triple-lined throughout.

★ OUTSTANDING VALUE FOR MONEY.



We have no misgiving about this brilliant youngster. We have given it a thorough test, and for performance beauty of tone and ease of tuning can enthusiastically say that it upholds the fine traditions of its distinguished family.

FEATURES

★ Excellent all round performance on all bands.

★ Full bandspread when reproduced.

★ Smart multi-colored dial calibrated to meter and rescale.

★ Beautifully proportioned rounded cabinet attractively finished in painted shades.

★ Triple-lined throughout.

★ OUTSTANDING VALUE FOR MONEY.

MADE IN CAMBRIDGE ENGLAND The Centre of Scientific Research

MODEL 49Y 4 valve, 5 waveband, Bandspread Superhet for A.C. or D.C. mains operation.

GILMAN'S Gloucester Arcade Tel. 27017.

Famous Racing Driver Killed In Grand Prix

Toulouse, Sept. 10. The well known French racing driver, Raymond Sommer, was killed today as he was participating in the Grand Prix of the Haute Garonne, near here.

The accident occurred as Sommer, who was maintaining an easy lead driving a British Cooper 1,100-cc racing car, was overtaking another car that had slipped two laps behind the other competitors.

Eye-witnesses reported that suddenly, while straightening out after passing the other car, Sommer appeared to lose control over his Cooper. The car turned turtle and crashed into a ditch. Sommer was catapulted from his seat against a tree.

The accident occurred in the ninth lap of the 25-lap race. Conditions were perfect with a warm sun shining down on the road.

The Grand Prix of the Haute Garonne takes place at Cadours, about 10 miles from here. Sommer, a wealthy 44-year-old sportsman and Champion racing driver of France, was chosen to drive the British BRM racing car in its first public appearance.

"Immediately after overtaking the other competitor, Sommer appeared to glance over his shoulder at his back wheel," the official said. "It was in that second that he appeared to lose control over his car," he added.—Reuter.



★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★
FOUR SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



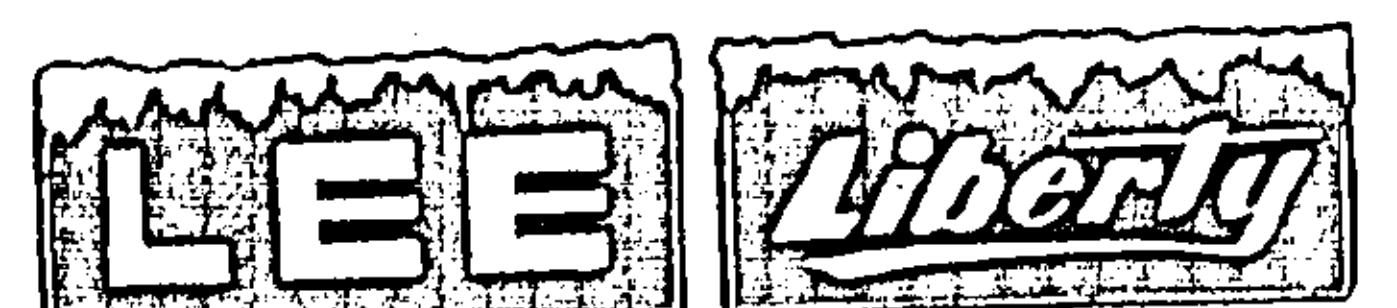
ALLIED ARTISTS PRESENT A KING BROS. PRODUCTION
Barry SULLIVAN - Marjorie REYNOLDS - Broderick CRAWFORD - John H. WILLIAMS
Directed by MAXIE and DALE COOK Story by Eric BREWER - Screenplay by Philip TURNER and ALFRED STEPHEN
Based on "Last of the Badmen" by Joe BREWER

STARRING BRODERICK CRAWFORD
THE WINNER OF THIS YEAR'S ACADEMY AWARD

ADDED: Latest Paramount and Gaumont British News:-

Australia Captures Davis Cup — Latest Film From The Pohang And Taegu Fronts In Korea — Maiden Voyage Of France's New Luxury Liner "Liberty" — Cross Channel Swimming Race — Latest Fashions, etc.

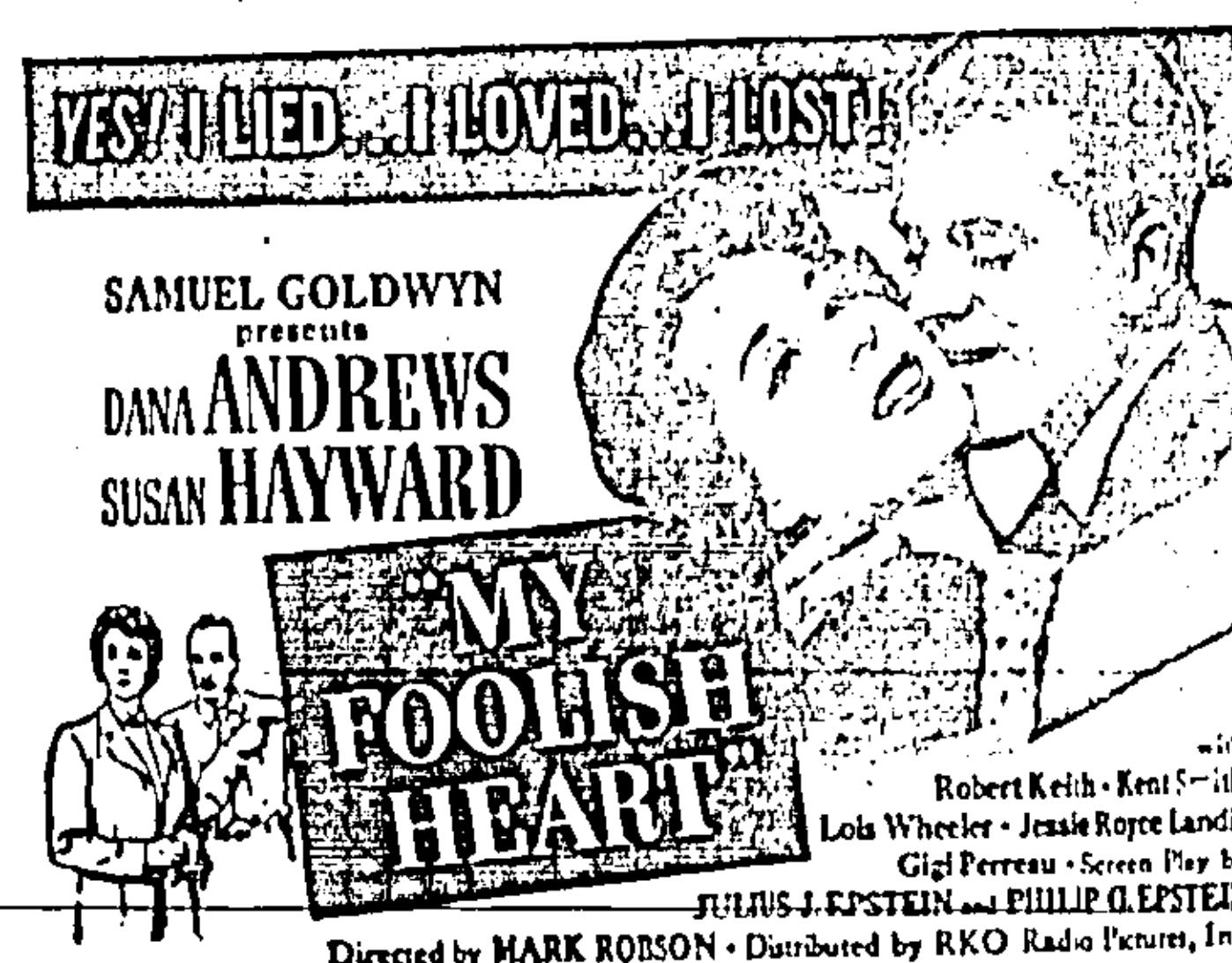
NEXT CHANGE AT



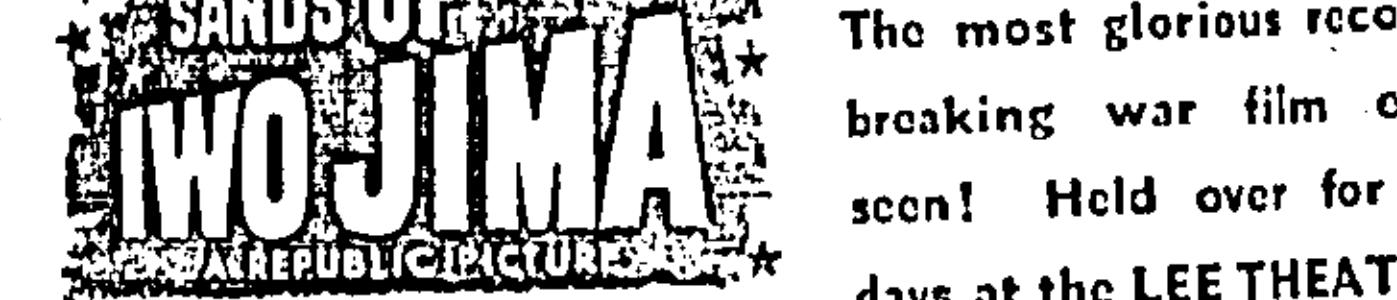
Liberty



SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20
7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE —
The most glorious record-breaking war film ever seen! Held over for 24 days at the LEE THEATRE!



CENTRAL THEATRE

270, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL. PHONE 25720

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ERIC VON STROHEIM ANNIE DEKOBRA'S *Third Commandment* of the *Family!*

GAMBLING HEAVY — *Samurai* HAYAKAWA *Alain* BALTHAZAR

JEAN DELLALOY

SHOWING LIBERTY At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY *Liberty* *Condominated*

A DOCUMENTARY OF WORLD WAR II

BATTLE OF OKINAWA IN COLOR

ALSO: BOYSCOUTS OF AMERICA (in color)

ADDED: LATEST PARAMOUNT WAR NEWSREELS.

Let's Eat

By IDA DAILEY ALLEN

Shrimps In Salad Bowl

SHRIMPS can be used in many ways—a in being curled, Creole style or fried with scrambled eggs. I do not remove the dark sand-wine, or it hambers.

"Today I have planned to boil the shrimp 15 minutes in salted water seasoned with that interesting crab-ball rent us from Louisiana. If the ladies do not have crab-boil they can use 1 tsp. pickle spice. Then I shall pop them out of the shells and make a special shrimp salad bowl,—very cool and tasty for a hot day.

Today's Dinner
Hot or Jellied Bouillon
Cheese Crackers
Shrimp Salad Bowl
"Tater" Chips
Heated Ham-Filled Rolls
Custard Jelly Mounds
Hot or Iced Coffee or Tea
Milk
All Measurements Are Level Recipes Serve Four

Shrimp Salad Bowls

Make a tossed green salad with lettuce and a little watercress or romaine. With this fill large shrimp bowls or deep souffle plates. Make a hollow in the centre; fill with shrimp salad put together with shell fish dressing. Garnish with a wedge of cut lemon.

Shrimp Salad: To 1 1/2 c. small shrimp or halved large shrimp, (cooked fresh or frozen, or canned), add 1/2 c. fine-flecked celery and 1 tsp. minced chives. Blend with shell fish salad dressing.

Shall Fish Salad Dressing: Hard-cook 2 eggs; chop the whites. Mash the yolks in a bowl and add 1/2 tsp. table mustard, 1/2 tsp. dill salt, 1 tsp. Worcester sauce and 4 drops tabasco. With fork beat in 2 tbsp. olive oil and 3 tbsp. salad oil; then beat in 2 tbsp. vinegar and 1/2 tsp. lemon juice. Add 2 tbsp. minced chives. This is good with any shell fish salad.

Custard Jelly Mounds

This consists of baked half-size custards and prepared gelatin. To make the custards, lightly beat 2 eggs; add 3 tbsp. sugar, 1/2 tsp. each nutmeg and salt, and 1 1/2 c. milk. Transfer to custard cups, half filling them. Stand in a pan of hot water; bake 20 min. or until firm, in a moderate oven, 350-375 F.; then chill. Meantime make up 1 pt. prepared cherry gelatin. Chill until beginning to thicken. Pour over the cold baked custards, filling the cups. Chill about 3 hrs. Unmold and serve with whipped cream or stewed cherries.

Suggestion of the Chef

To make ham-filled rolls, open rolls and spread with melted or devilled ham mixed to spread with butter or margarine. Press together. Set on aluminum foil; sprinkle with a little water; fold over the foil and heat 10 min. in the oven.

Housewives Combine To Rout Dirt

LOGAN, O.—The ladies of West Logan like to have things tidy, even the street.

Traffic halted on Route 33 when angry housewives scrubbed the road for several hundred feet with their brooms and garden hoses after trucks moving earth from a nearby construction project had dirtied the highway.

They found it a hard task which ended with aching shoulders and blistered hands.

The women, a spokesman said, were tired of having dust from the highway blown into their homes. So they complained to the city and the highway department.

"When that brought no results, we decided to do the job ourselves," she said.

Neckwear in the Pink



By ALICE ALDEN

Your collar-and-cuff set doesn't have to be white. For what could be sweater on gray, black, navy or brown than this tuck-in collar-and-cuff set of crispy starched pink linen touched with an edging of heavy white cotton lace. The pink and white touch looks new and is very pretty.

WOMANSENSE

YOU - John French photographs the hair for the hat and the hat for the hair

THE TREND of fashion in clothes dictates the shape of the hat; the shape of the hat dictates the style of the hair—this is the natural follow-through.

AND IT'S no use asking us how it happens that 50 different fashion designers all working behind closed doors are all seen to be moving in the same direction when the doors are thrown open. It's just one of those things that have always been.

THIS SEASON THE TAPE LINE, with its accompanying high-waisted collar, demands that hats sit forward and generally quite straight on the head—and not as six months ago at the back.



FROM PARIS



FROM LONDON

THE NEW HAT ANGLE brings a variety of new shapes, common to them all a tendency to hug the head closely. Some follow the taper line, as it were, in reverse—rising to a point from the head.

There are cone shapes covered in black looped fringe; there are neat plumed tricornes, round Oriental-looking caps, and helmets of feathers for evening.

Some small shapes project beyond the forehead in front, are shallow at the back, stabbed through with quills. The cocktail hat that men will fall for—large pancake shaped made of layers of black tulle.

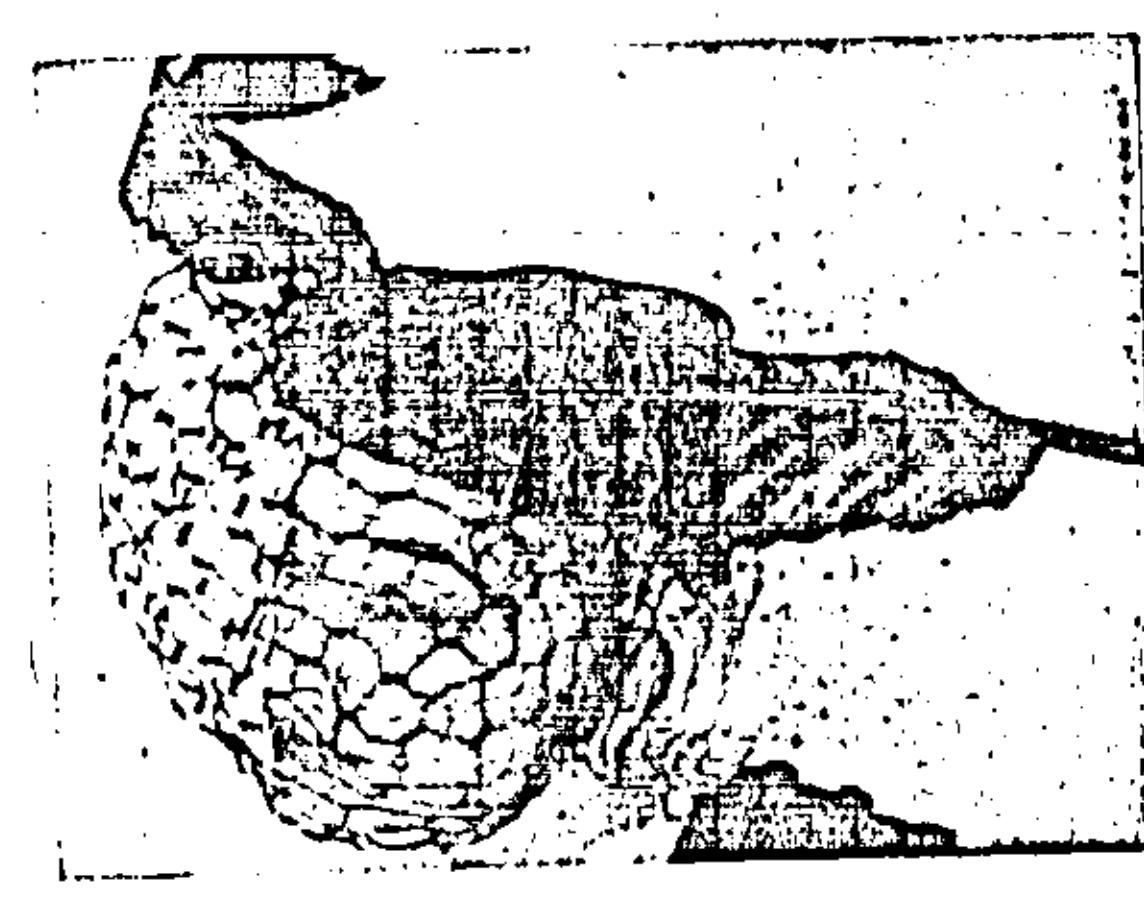
* * *

THE MAJORITY OF TRIMMING spring from the top of the hat and consist of plumes, plant rabbit's ears of the hat fabric, or flowers—not the spring variety, but rich, dark blossoms, such as black velvet roses with shining black leaves—growing high on stalks.

A few have great sweeping feathers going backwards emphasized by a huge rose crushed beside the feathers.

* * *

MORE POPULAR THAN FEATHERS are long-haired velvet sleek beavers, batter's plush velvet, and the silkies of panno velvet.



FROM PARIS

THE VELVET HATS show the talent of the French milliners at its best—hand-embroidered with gold braid rhinestones, or jet beads for evening, beautifully draped or tucked for day.

They won't be so easy to copy as the simple little cloche fitting caps of last season, but the clever woman will certainly be able to do the coarse veiling that will soon be in the shops with any glittering trimming or feather fancy.

* * *

HAIR CAN NO LONGER BE CROPPED with hats worn back—at least not without achieving a ludicrous appearance backview of a man wearing a woman's hat.

So, although hair remains neat and close to the head it is longer, set curly or out, and finger waves are in; the ends are flicked up at the back to give a feminine, soft look, and to balance the uplifted hat.

—London Express Service

YOUR SEWING SCRAPBOOK by Mary Brooks Picken

A Special Apron For Crayons

IMAGINE the joy of a little girl of two to eight with a very special apron made to hold her crayons, small drawing pads, banky. Use 1/2 yd. of plain cotton, 1 1/2 yds. rick-rack.

Stretch fabric. For waist and neck ties, tear from one selvage edge five 2" strips. Tear a 4" strip from other selvage. For pocket piece, cut 5" off this strip; for bib two 6" pieces.

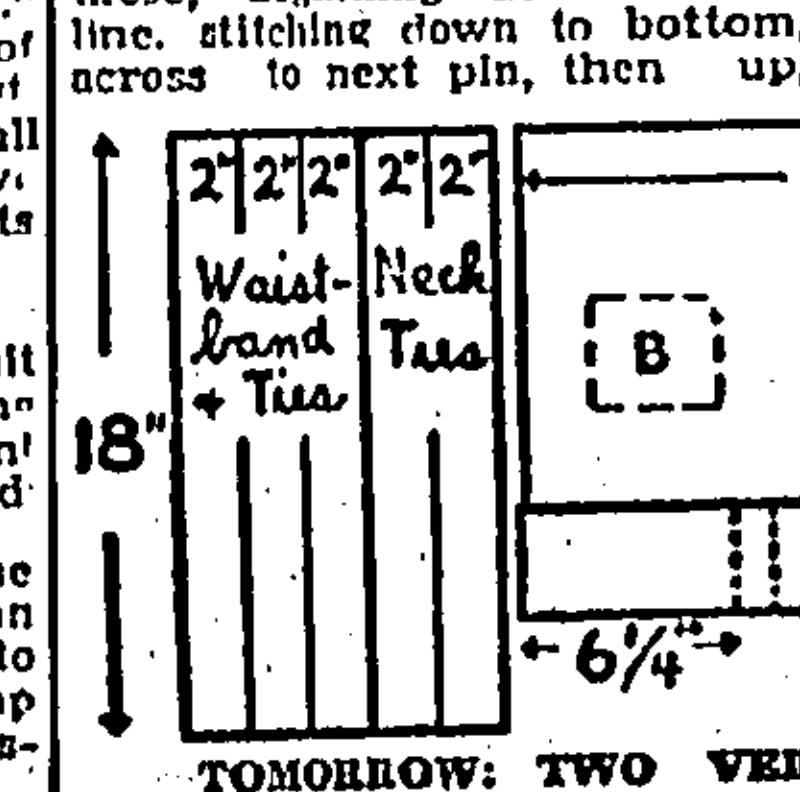
Overlap selvages of these 6" pieces; stitch. On one 6" edge of bib and on one 4" edge of pocket piece, turn 1/4", then turn a 3/4" hem.

APPLYING RICK-RACK Lay rick-rack over turned hem and stitch it and hem with one stitching. Stitch rick-rack across bottom, and up another row half-way between first and second row.

Turn under edges of pocket piece; stitch rick-rack top edge of apron to measure 12". Join three 2" strips together for waistband and tie strings, then turn 1/4" seam at each end.

Turn right-side out; press turned edges. On each side edge of apron, from rick-rack up, turn in edges. With ends even, turn 1/4" hem to wrong side, with bottom of bib, stitch one over each side of bib. Continue stitching up and across ends of neck ties. These bands to together at centre back of neck.

Turn bottom edge of bib to right side. Lay waistband over bib, matching centres of each. Pin and stitch across twice. Fill slots and pockets with crayons and a writing pad.



TOMORROW: TWO VERSIONS TOWEL-PONCHO

Dior Calls It The "Guitar Look"

CHRISTIAN DIOR, the celebrated French designer who, as everybody knows, joined women out of their clothes rut, a few years back, with his "new look" formula compounded mainly of accentuated feminine outlines, would hardly be the one to go in strongly for putting us into straight and narrow tubes or sheaths.

So it shouldn't be too much of a surprise to learn that, in his new autumn-winter collection designed for his New York house, and just presented in the New York Dress Institute press showings, he has managed to inculcate curves into his so varied from casual to dressy—even to evening wrap—silhouette theme without departing from the status quo, by use of fur accents generally slim effect which has series and trimmings.

Even the revers on his suit jackets are widened, carrying out the stringed instrument motif by the way they're shaped. Dior's coats introduce the idea of the basic style which can to inculcate curves into his so varied from casual to dressy—even to evening wrap—silhouette theme without departing from the status quo, by use of fur accents generally slim effect which has series and trimmings.

W. Union Needs Jet Fighters

The effect of modern equipment, not only on operational efficiency but also on the morale of air and ground crews, is one of the most important lessons of the three-day Western Union air exercise "Cupola." The exercise ended on August 27.

Senior air officers consider that keenness and enthusiasm are noticeably greater in Continental air units equipped with British jet fighters than in those still operating obsolete planes.

If the hundreds of modern British jet fighters which, as Mr Churchill mentioned, were sold to Argentina and Egypt had gone to the Atlantic Treaty nations' air forces in Western Europe the confidence and efficiency of these forces would have been correspondingly enhanced.

VALUE SHOWN

Air Vice Marshal Brook, Chief of Staff to Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, C-in-C Western Union Air Forces, said that "Cupola" had shown the value of the considerable measure of standardisation already achieved.

Sir James Robb said at the end of the exercise: "This is no time for complacency, and we do not pretend that all has been done to complete the air defence system. Far from it.

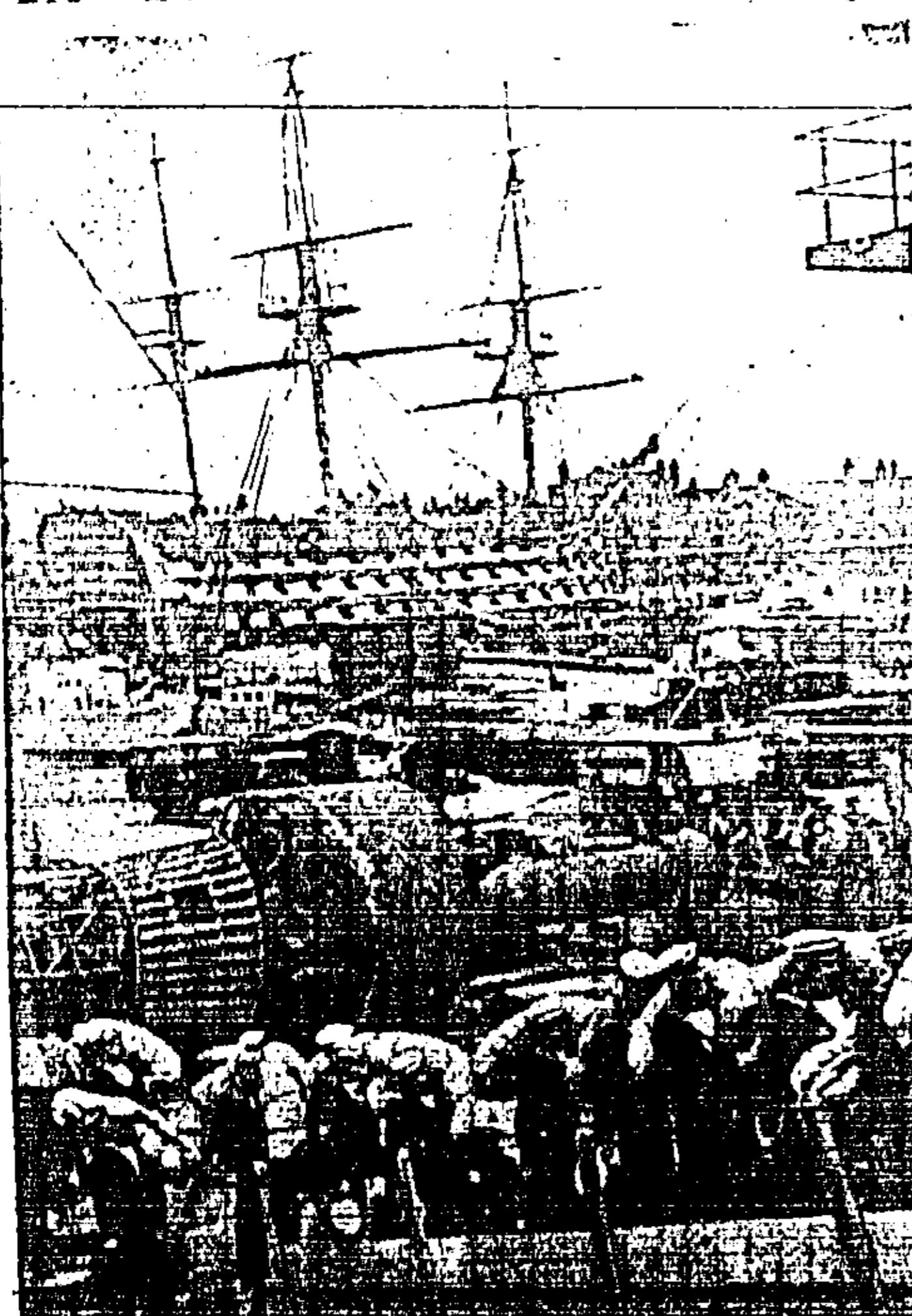
"The system must achieve a very high standard of efficiency, and this depends very largely on first-class communications. These cost money, and money must be found very soon. If we are to achieve what we set out to do, that is to provide an air defence system second to none, then the better."

LARGELY TRAINING

"Cupola" was largely a training exercise for various components of Western air defence, including the radar screen, operations rooms and ground controllers. The defending fighters, it is said, achieved a satisfactory proportion of interceptions.

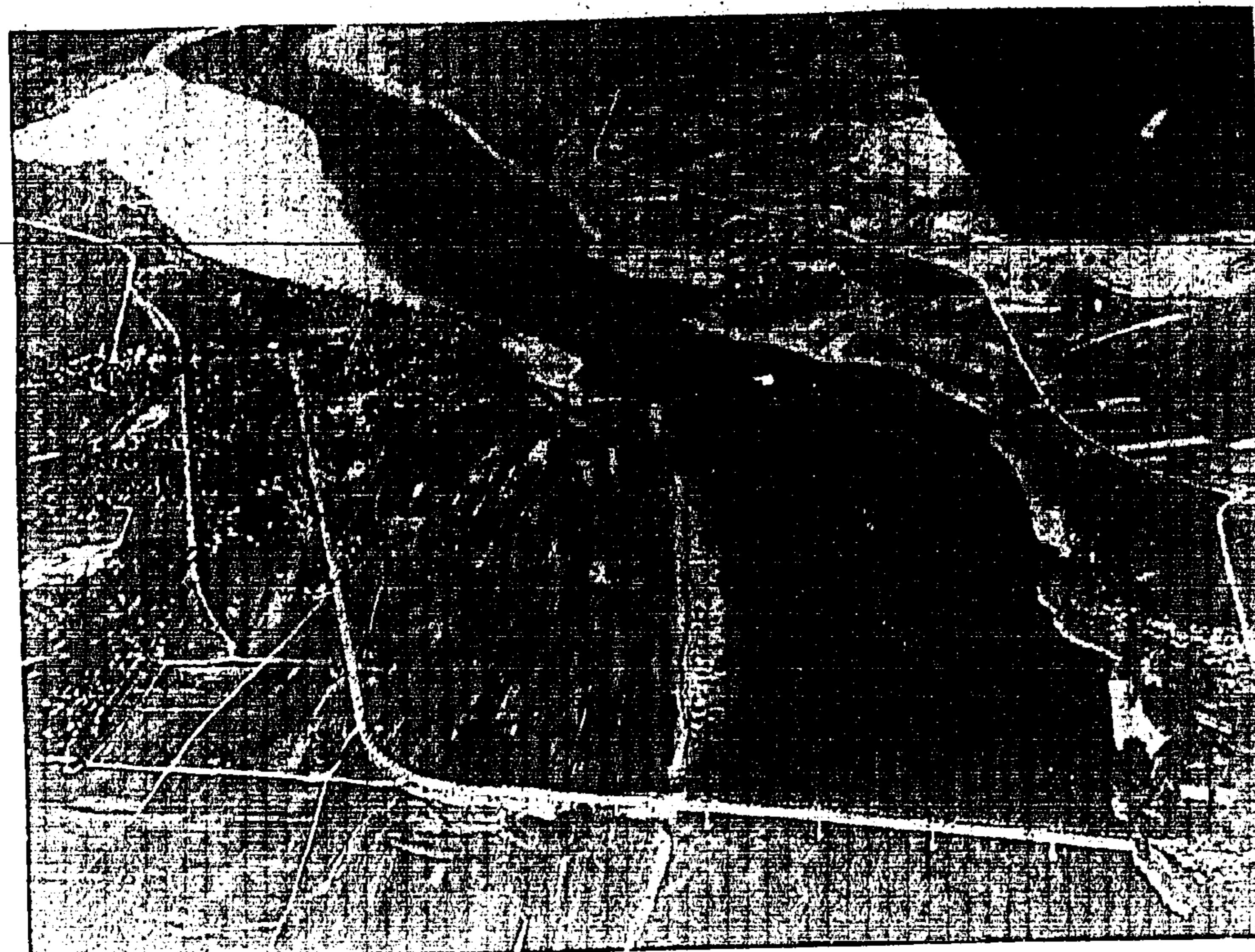
An unexpected difficulty was the failure of Coulommiers airfield, 30 miles east of Paris, where the British Vampire were stationed, to withstand the strain of frequent landings and take-offs by jet planes. One of the surface flings into the air by the blast of jet aircraft threatened to damage other planes.

In Shadow Of History



BRITISH naval replacements for men who have completed their tour of Far Eastern duty board the aircraft carrier, 'Warrior', at Portsmouth. The men are answering an appeal for more UN forces. In background is Nelson's Victory. (Acme)

This Is The Famous Nakdong River



THIS is the now famous Nakdong River, which separates the Reds from the red, white and blue in Korea. Looking south from an observation plane, the United Nations forces hold the territory on the left and the Reds, except for a few bridgeheads, have stayed on the right side. The highway at the far left is the main line between Taegu and the supply centre of Pusan. (Acme)

Middlesex Memorial Houses

The Right Hon. the Lord Latham, Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, his patron of The Middlesex Regiment War Memorial Fund, supported by Col. Maurice Browne, Colonel of the Regiment, and the Mayors and Chairmen of the 26 Borough and Urban District Councils in the County, launched an appeal for £25,000, later increased to £40,000.

It was decided that the Memorial should take the practical form of 20 houses to be occupied by ex-members of the Regiment, primarily those disabled.

Now Colonel G. Beach, Chairman of the War Memorial Committee, is able to announce that over £23,000 has already been subscribed by the people of Middlesex and by the Regiment itself.

The medal has been put in its rightful place among his nine others housed behind glass in what he describes as his "gong case."

This 76-year-old, square-shouldered, silver-haired captain was twice commissioned in his long Army career, which ended in 1890.

In the last war he was driving a London ambulance at 65, but his heart was in the Army, so he joined the Home Guard and was commissioned in the 52nd. Kent Regiment section.

When off duty one night in the blitz he was blown over by a buzz bomb. He became ill and had to resign his commission. But he stayed on as a private so as to be in the Army and with the Regiment.

He is keeping a sharp weather eye on Korean affairs. Admits he would be too old for the Army if anything developed, but contented himself with the resolution to "get into something" should the need arise.

Captain (76) 'Gonged' For Tenth Time

One of the ten Meritorious Service Medals awarded this year has gone to Captain James Ingham Carswell, of Hove, Sussex, who once resigned a commission but stayed on as a private because he would not leave his Regiment.

The medal has been put in its rightful place among his nine others housed behind glass in what he describes as his "gong case."

This 76-year-old, square-shouldered captain was twice commissioned in his long Army career, which ended in 1890.

In the last war he was driving a London ambulance at 65, but his heart was in the Army, so he joined the Home Guard and was commissioned in the 52nd. Kent Regiment section.

When off duty one night in the blitz he was blown over by a buzz bomb. He became ill and had to resign his commission. But he stayed on as a private so as to be in the Army and with the Regiment.

He is keeping a sharp weather eye on Korean affairs. Admits he would be too old for the Army if anything developed, but contented himself with the resolution to "get into something" should the need arise.

Giving It A Tight Fit



NO drap shape will do for a turbine overcoat, which must be smoothly jacketed. The interlining of the turbine's overcoat is a thick blanket of asbestos and glass fibre. This one, in Philadelphia, was quilted and tufted under the canvas to keep the stuffing from bunching or shifting. Turbine tailors sew with steel wire and tuft with steel washers. (Acme)

TROOPS WERE BILLETED IN ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A new phase has been reached in the chequered history of St Paul's Cathedral with the recent confirmation of the first of the Government's compulsory purchase orders sought by the City of London to keep the Cathedral's blitzed surrounds as a perpetual open space, thus giving the finest unobstructed view of the edifice known for many a generation.

EGYPTIAN BAN HITS ISRAEL

Israel is to bring to Britain's notice alleged action by Egypt to prevent shipments of Sudanese goods to Israel. Egypt has refused for some time to allow the passage of crude oil through the Suez Canal to Haifa.

It is now alleged that the Egyptians claim that the Sudan is Egyptian territory. They will not allow any shipment of Sudanese goods to Israel.

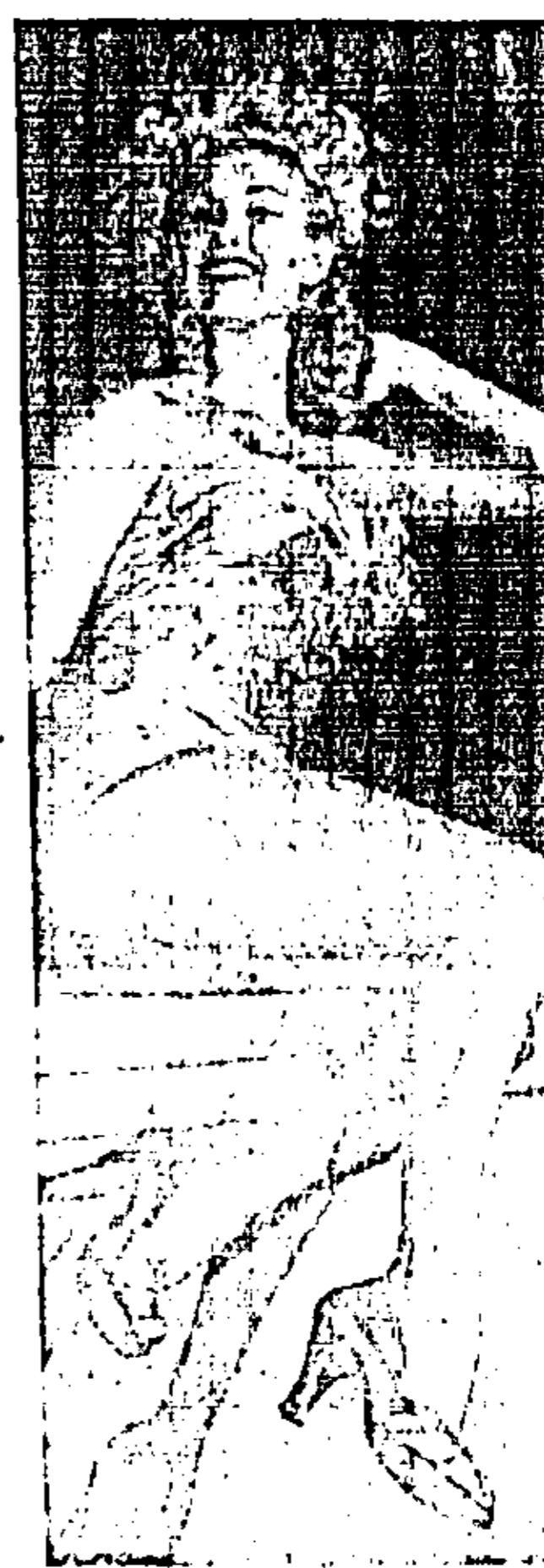
The Sudan is a condominium (a State controlled by other States) created by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1899, and confirmed by the Treaty of 1936. Negotiations between Britain and Egypt in 1946 and 1947 broke down because Egypt would not agree that the Sudanese should ultimately be free to opt for complete independence.

Some months ago a Haifa firm bought 10,000 tons of Sudanese cotton in Khartoum. The firm was advised that 7,000 tons of the order were being loaded in the Greek ship *Nereis*, 5,025 tons. These left for Haifa via the Cape to avoid the Suez Canal.

Music, music on a stamp



Gold Gams



Part of the purchased land will be used for a Garden of Remembrance on the east side.

The present St Paul's was designed by Wren from the ruins of the third church on the site and known as Old St Paul's, which was damaged in the Great Fire of 1666, and was paid for by a tax levied on all coal and wine entering the Port of London.

The tax also provided this brilliant architect's alliance of £4 a week for what was his greatest work on which he devoted 40 years, of his life.

When he demolished the remains of the old walls with gunpowder and battering rams and laid the first stone on June 21, 1675, Wren dissipated most all signs of a St Paul's which had risen from the ashes to 'hers other trees, was occasionally the scene of circus performances and had been in turn a stable, barracks, observatory and favourite meeting place of London's underworld gangsters, cut-throats and spivs.

BUILT BY ETHELBERT

King Ethelbert of Kent built the first real St Paul's in the seventh century. Fire destroyed it in 1007. Bishop Maurice's second building met the same fate during King Stephen's reign. Old St Paul's was the name of its successor, finished in the 13th century.

It was then the longest church in the world, and its 480 foot spire the tallest in the land. The use of its nave as a common thoroughfare was so rife that in 1553 the law forbade horse and mules being led through the church.

Posters covered the walls and the building became noted as a servants' registry office. It was a meeting place for many of the rogues and spivs of the city, and at one time Queen Elizabeth banned sword fights in its grounds.

The first of a series of aerobatic performances from its spire was given in 1553 by the Dutchman Pleure, whose antics from the apex attracted large crowds assembled in specially illuminated streets. His fee was 16 guineas.

SLID DOWN ROPE

The first of a series of visits of King Phillip of Spain was marked by the performance of tight-rope expert, who slid down a rope from the spire and alighted on a feather bed placed in the street below. Possibly the crowning indignity to the old place was Oliver Cromwell's riddling of it when he seized power. He confiscated its funds and turned the place into a barracks and stable for his cavalry.

Within three more years the church had become in a bad state and Sir Christopher Wren advised complete rebuilding. The authorities were forced to act on his advice after the Great Fire, but laid the church in ruins, although they rejected his original design of a Greek cross already approved by Charles II.

DECAPITATED

Athens, Sept. 10.
King Paul of Greece today asked the right-wing Popular Party leader, M. Constantin Tsaldaris, to form a Government to succeed the Liberal Government of M. Sophocles Venizelos, which resigned yesterday.

M. Tsaldaris, summoned to the Palace, told the King that he thought the present Parliament could offer the possibility of an alternative Government.

When the outgoing Premier called on the King today, he said that the only solution was through a new election.—Reuter.

Genoa, Sept. 10.
Forty-four year-old Daniele Garibaldi, using a circular saw to cut a log, fell against the fast-spinning-disk and was decapitated here today.—Reuter.

Australia Recruits Britons

Details of the plan to recruit soldiers in Britain for the Australian Regular Army were given in London recently. Maj. A. L. Thomas, Australian Army Staff, who recently arrived in Britain to conduct the campaign, said the initial target was 2,500 men.

This may be raised to 4,500 later. More than 30 Army trades in which there are vacancies are listed. Out of the first 2,500 recruits it is hoped that 1,500 will be tradesmen.

Maj. Thomas said the War Office had been consulted and had been "very helpful." Ninety-five percent of the men interested were ex-regulars. Although there were some Territorials, this was a category the War Office had agreed "we may take."

A recruiting pamphlet shows that the lowest rate of pay for a soldier over 21 is £7 5s. 4d. a week, and for a single soldier £4 11s. 0d. A warrant officer class I, highest skilled, married, gets £12 0s. 0d; single, £9 12s. 0d. The initial period of engagement is six years.

ROXY

AIR-CONDITIONED

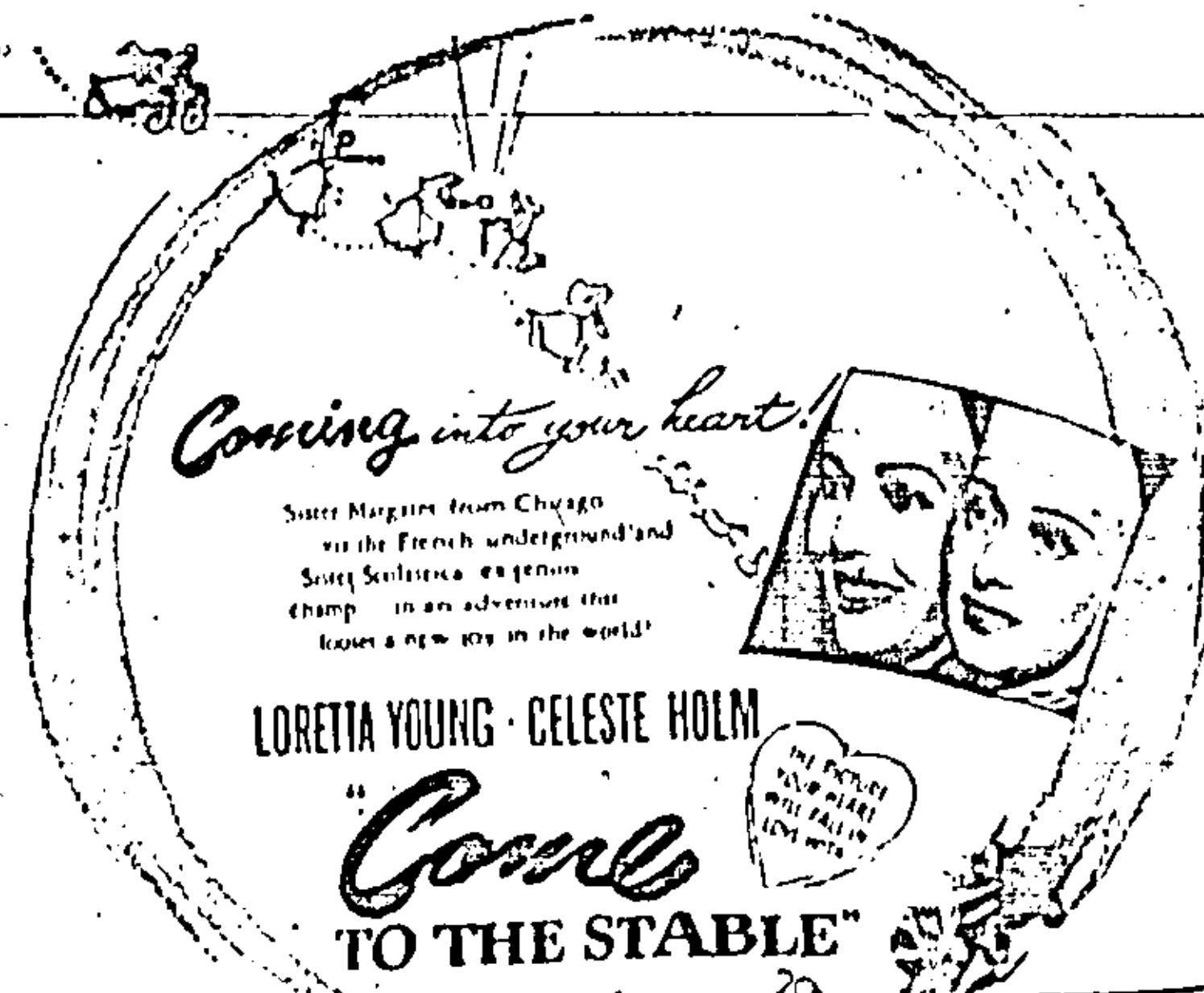
BROADWAY

Theatre

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ONE OF THE BEST TEN!



LORETTA YOUNG · CELESTE HOLM

"Come to the STABLE"

DIRECTED BY HENRY KOSTER

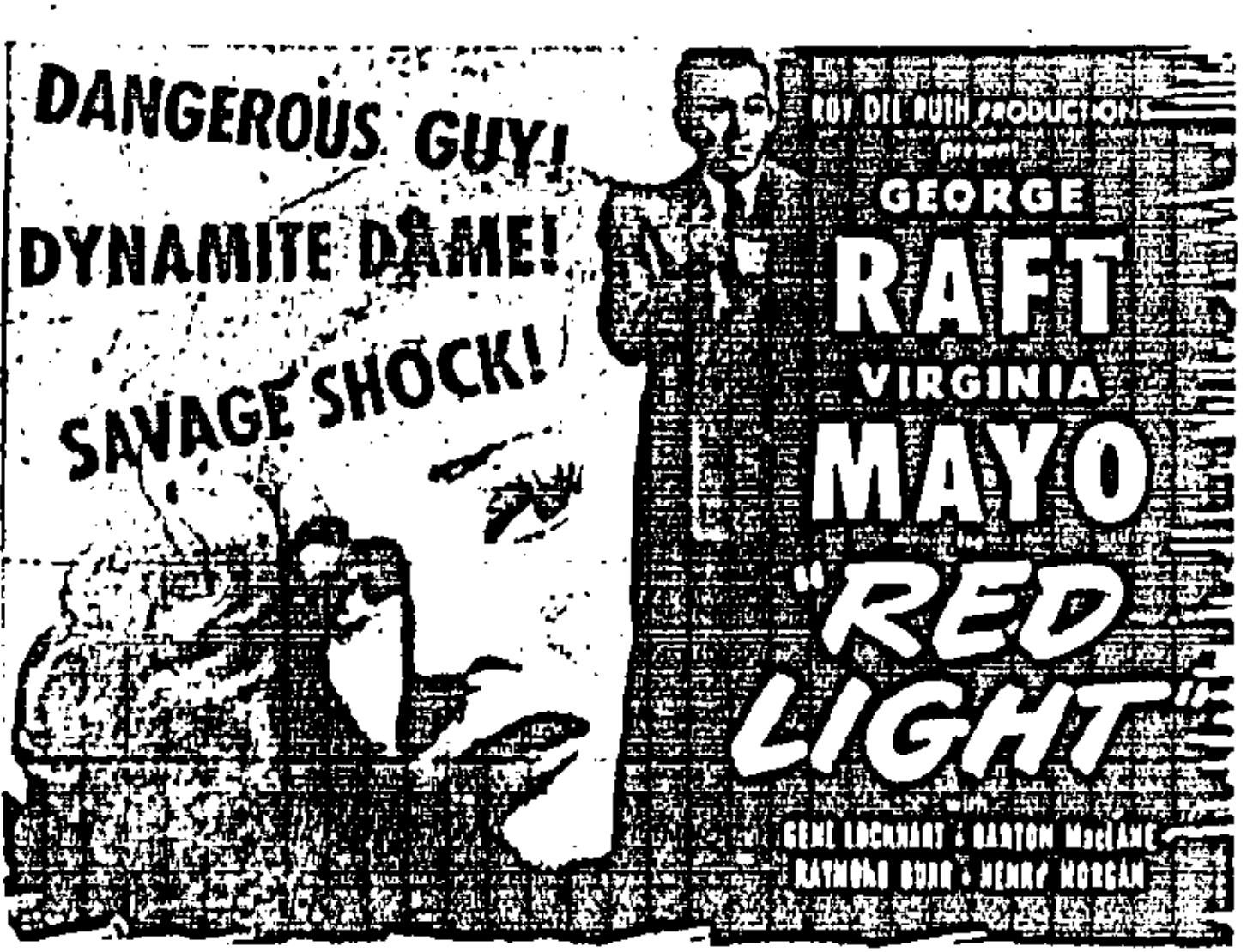
ROXY ADDED: LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX

MOVIEONE NEWS:

1. HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG KOREA FRONT.
2. POHANG FALLING TO REDS.
3. PRINCESS ELIZABETH GIVES BIRTH TO BABY GIRL.
4. LINDA DARNELL ACTS AS TICKET SELLER.

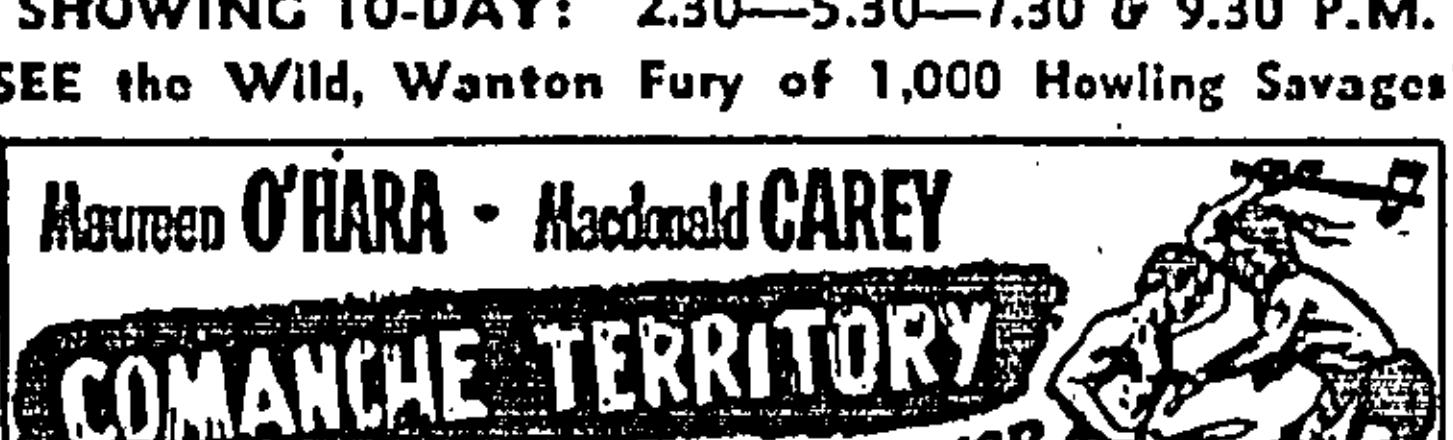
ROXY

Perfectly Air-Conditioned

TO-MORROW
ONE DAY ONLY
BY SPECIAL REQUESTCHARLES BOYER RITA HAYWORTH GINGER ROGERS
CHARLES LAUGHTON HENRY FONDA THOMAS MITCHELLIN
"TALES OF MANHATTAN"
A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURESHOWING AT 2.30, 5.15,
TO-DAY 7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

Produced and Directed by Roy Del Ruth. Associate Producer Joe Kaufman. Screenplay by George Cukor. Music by Dimitri Tiomkin. Released thru United Artists.

Also LATEST UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL

NEXT CHANGE
"INTERNATIONAL BURLESQUE"Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
SEE the Wild, Wanton Fury of 1,000 Howling Savages!SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.30,
TO-DAY 7.30 & 9.30
P.M.THRILLING! AMAZING! SPECTACULAR!
THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR!NEXT "The Night of Destiny" A German
CHANGE (THE LIFE OF TSCHAIKOVSKI) Picture**Eve Perrick**
in
HollywoodYour home
tells the 'set'
you're in . . .

HOLLYWOOD. THE hotel where I am staying is advertised as being in the heart of Hollywood, yet when I want to visit film star at home it takes me half an hour in a fast car to get to the nearest of them.

For Hollywood personalities no longer live in Hollywood. Some years ago it became smart to move out into the country, and today the movie colony's pale pastel palaces (all look as if they have been concocted by an expert pastry-cook with ideas of grandeur) are scattered over ten square miles of semi-rural housing estates.

The most popular residential district (although the older-established folk say it is getting rather nouveau-riche these days) is Beverly Hills. It is a city within a city.

In its 41 to 42 square miles of houses — total value £5,000,000 dollars (£23,214,300) — no homes costing under £50,000 dollars (£17,860) may be built. It is where filmland's middle class — Gene Kelly, Alan Ladd, Charles Boyer, and such like — live.

Next come the Brentwood and Belair areas. Those who live around there are regarded as the landed gentry. In contrast to the Beverly bunch, whose houses rub elbows with each other, the Brentwood people own about four acres of land apiece.

AMONG its residents of distinction — Shirley Temple, Lena Turner, Tyrone Power, Gary Cooper — the district's oldest inhabitant is Joan Crawford. She moved in in 1929, when she set up house there with her first husband, Douglas Fairbanks Jun.

She has lived in the same house ever since. Changes of husband, family, and fortune have just meant additions and renovations.

Joan is now a slim, youthful 42 — husbandless, but the devoted mother of four adopted for M.G.M. and is packed to children, for whom she kills.

As she made over her house she made over herself. There are now no signs of the hoydenish, dance-mad girl of the jazz age. Instead, a gracious lady, living in a beautiful house which retains few traces of its original design.

"First of all it was one of those Spanish stucco affairs which were all the craze out here at one time," she said. "There were so many iron grilles. It looked like a prison. Then, as I got the children, I had to have extra bedrooms and playrooms built on — a child must have space."

To prove her point, a little girl in a frilled muslin night-gown looking like something straight out of "Little Women" passed grimly by, muttering something about having to put her laundry in the dirty wash-bag.

Checks please

IN San Fernando Valley live the horsey set — different from the British variety by their choice of clothes. They wear breeches and hacking-jackets in favour of check shirts, fringed cowboy trousers, and fringed hats.

And although among the Valley dwellers live Spencer Tracy, Dinah Shore, Virginia Mayo, and Doris Day, the king is Al Jolson (not a horseman but a follower of horses).

He does everything by two.

In his place (he has another 100 miles away in the desert at Palm Springs) there are two

swimming pools, two ponds

one for fish and the other

for water

horses), and two television

sets.

The most noticeable features

upstairs — a preponderance of

photographs of Al in black

face, and a small stack of silver

dollars, which pretty Mrs

Jolson hands out to visitors.

THE last outpost of the movie

Merica is manned by the

beach-lovers of Santa Monica

and Pacific palsade (Myrna

Loy, Gregory Peck, Linda Darnell, among those present).

Debie Daniels and Ben Lyon

popularised the place in the

early '30s, when Hollywood

thought the pair of white

stone lions at the doorposts of

their Spanish-style villa a

clever pun.

The two lions are now nick-

named Winnie and Louis — after

Mr Churchill and Mr Mayer,

respectively — for the present

residents are Sarah Churchill

and her husband Anthony

Perleth, chief chemist of the

British Museum — have dis-

covered a potential method

of preserving film con-

tent for a thousand years

at least.

Tell the case of...
JOAN CRAWFORD—Three husbands but the same home

...to Joan Crawford's house was under the personal direction of Miss Crawford and William Haines, one time comedian

who turned interior decorator and who now "does" the places of most film stars. The Crawford house is his favorite work, particularly the dining

room, where floral wattle panels, 200 years old and imported from England, are set into the walls.

London Express Service

URGENT NEED IN COLONIES

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, 1st Sept. 1950.

At present there are strong links between Britain and the Colonies which for the most part have not been forged by the Colonial peoples themselves. In many ways the strength of these links is threatened.

The British Council in its report for the year 1949-50 gives this warning and goes on to say:

"It is to be hoped that as the peoples of the Colonies obtain greater control over their own affairs, they will realise the value of the connection with Britain and will themselves seek to strengthen the links between their countries and the Commonwealth. Clearly the Council can play but a small part in achieving this purpose. Success will depend primarily on the Colonial policy of the British government and the measures by Colonial governments. The task of the Council is to promote understanding and friendship by activities which would be outside the scope of more official organisations."

PARTICULAR NEEDS

The Report continues to discuss particular needs of various Colonies. In Singapore and Malaya an urgent need, it is stated, is the development of the idea of a common citizenship, and every effort is made to bring Chinese, Malay and Indian together through some medium of common interest to all.

Of East Africa it is stated there are racial problems which can only be tackled with caution. Although the Council's representative in Kenya has often found it necessary to make a separate approach to African, European and Indian in some ways he has been able to assist in the promotion of inter-racial co-operation. Reference is made for example to his part in planning the Kenya Institute and his initiation of arrangements bringing progressive African farmers into contact with European farmers.

The growing interest in the development of local music and art is noted, particularly in the West Indies and West Africa. In some of the Colonies a widespread demand for adult education has appeared.

Plans have been made for the Council to take up new work in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Windward and Leeward Islands.

HARD TO GAUGE

In the creation of a better understanding of Britain in the Colonies (as the Report puts in) the new work is being undertaken without sacrifice of the day-to-day activities of British Council staff throughout the Colonies and the Report emphasises the value of personal relationships.

Admittedly, it is pointed out, results are intangible and difficult to gauge. The representative in Kenya, however, reports:

"It is impossible at present to assess the effect of our explanations of such aspects of English life as public opinion, law and order and the relationship of the public to the police. It is possible, however, to see results from time to time in other fields. For instance, a leading African farmer in the Machakos district is now growing crops in the wet weather with which to feed his livestock in the dry weather and he now keeps his animals in pens to prevent their eroding the parched soil. He is doing this as a direct result of a film lecture which I gave two years ago and many Africans are being taken to see his shamba and learn from his example."

THESE MOVIES PRESERVE US FOR 1,000 YEARSBy **GEOFF JEFFREYS**

In a series of double-walled thermostatically controlled concrete vaults at Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, in the heart of the English countryside, the life of today is being preserved forever in movie form.

Month by month a selection

of critics, movie

historians and play-

wrights choose a batch of current

films for the archives.

Movie companies co-operate.

Last year 73 features and 230

newsreels made the grade into

storage.

Though they included "An

Ideal Husband," the Swedish

masterpiece, "Frenzy" and

Rostellini's "Live in Peace,"

artistic merit not the only

criticism. Some pictures are

praised for their sheer ingenuity

and kept as an awful warning

to posterity.

A special section is devoted

to medical and scientific films

never shown to the general

public and there is a shelf of

abstruse mathematical films —

perhaps just in case audiences

of the future prefer equations

to Betty Grable.

Back in 1901, similarly, the

Folkestone Philosophical Society

gave a show to its members

and then stored the entire pro-

gramme in a box in a cupboard.

For nearly 50 years it

lay there forgotten, and then

proved to contain such films

as the Derby race of

the year 1900 and "The House

that Jack Built," the world's

first talkie film.

Blast Vents

One of the earliest British movies, the 45-year-old "Life movies, or Charles Peace," was bought in a junk shop for £5. Painstakingly building up 50 years of genres when Dundee housewife turned out a cupboard and donated three years of motion pictures of the First

World War.

Thirteen years ago this unique

film library began in a Surrey stable. Despite the

lip service paid to the historical value of movies, it had

no funds, and the first house-

move was into a cowshed. To

day even the new building at

Aston Clinton is bursting at

the seams with monthly ac-

quisitions.

All films over 15 years old

are combustible, and may dis-

Effect Of Truman's Decision On Big Three Meeting

Washington, Sept. 10.

President Truman's decision to increase American forces in Europe has answered the question whether American or European members of the North Atlantic Pact should take the first step toward the immediate creation of a "balanced collective force" for the defence of Western Europe.

The President's statement came on the eve of the Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference which opens in New York on Tuesday. It makes it clear that execution of the high priority and long-term rearmament programmes sketched by the 12 North Atlantic deputies in London will involve a simultaneous effort by the Continental Powers, Britain, Canada and the United States.

Mr Dean Acheson (American) and Mr Ernest Bevin (British) and Mr Robert Schuman (France), meeting on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, will be able to review the North Atlantic defence programme against the background of the President's assurance that America is ready to play her full part in Europe provided the European countries do the same.

They will also work on the recommendations submitted by the North Atlantic deputies on specific defence problems of production and finance.

They will try to reach full agreement among themselves before the meeting of 12 North Atlantic Foreign Ministers opening in New York on September 15.

Besides the review of the state of readiness of the North Atlantic Powers against possible Soviet aggression in the West, the three Ministers will make a complete survey of the world problems in which they seek to march in step.

THE PROBLEMS

These will cover:

- 1.—General Western policy towards the Soviet Union;
- 2.—Co-ordination of tripartite policy in all major questions due for discussion during the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 3.—German questions, including those recently studied in London by experts of the three Occupying Powers, and Western Germany's contribution to the joint defence of Western Europe.

4.—Far Eastern questions. These include the military situation in Korea with military planning to relate the United Nations action in Korea with military operations in Indo-China and Malaya; the political-military problem of Formosa; and the political problem of reconciling differences in American and British policy towards Communist China.

In the military field, the war in Korea and the wide gap between Soviet and Western strength in Europe have already resulted in broad agreement on policy among the Western Powers.

The Ministers will, above all, have to approve plans already worked out by the North Atlantic deputies and agree on the principle of a supreme command to bring together the five regional defence systems set up under the North Atlantic Treaty.

DIFFERENCES

But in the political fields there are still major differences to bridge — particularly over Germany, China and Formosa. Latest Washington reports on American thinking on German rearmament suggest that the three Ministers will have to reconcile an American demand for an immediate West German military contingent under a North Atlantic command with more cautious British and French proposals for a stronger German police force and a direct German contribution to West European defence in terms of German production for the joint defence programme.

5.—Long-term prospects and policies in territories including the crisis areas of Europe and the Far East. These include the Middle East and parts of Africa and raise questions of the relations of Turkey and Greece to the existing North Atlantic organisation.

The task of the three Ministers—as opposed to the task of American, British and French experts who have been working on each detailed set of problems—is to see the picture as a whole, agree on the relative importance of its component parts, assess the risks involved and remove divergencies which might allow their opponents to drive wedges into the unity of their tripartite policy.

The Ministers also inherit from the London Study Group on Germany unresolved prob-

NOSANEMAN WOULD RISK WORLD WAR

St. Brieuc, Sept. 10.

The French Prime Minister, M. René Pleven, said today that no one of sound mind would risk plunging the world into war at the present time.

In a speech inaugurating this city's annual Fair, M. Pleven labelled false the thesis that rearmament of the West might bring on a new war rather than prevent one.

"Actually," M. Pleven said, "for the great Powers of the world to engage in a war which would be universal and of long duration would be a speculation so risky that we must doubt that any sane man is really thinking about it."

"The assault, to be tempting, would have to be carried out against isolated peoples who have lost their virile reactions and are powerless to organise effective collective security."

The Prime Minister reiterated that France would not tolerate its soil claudicing organisations—foreign or French—which menaced the internal security of the country.

M. Pleven referred to the recent police crackdown on foreign Communists, during which 285 persons of 10 nationalities were expelled from the country.

The Three Ministers, in seeking to wrest the initiative from the Communist Powers in Europe and the Far East, will, it is felt, here have to make a realistic appraisal of the risks this involves under the following heads:

1.—The risk of touching off a major atomic war between the Great Powers;

2.—The risk for the Western Powers of becoming simultaneously involved in armed conflict in the Far East and Europe before the North Atlantic Powers are ready to take the full shock of possible aggression in Europe;

3.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

4.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

5.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

6.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

7.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

8.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

9.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

10.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

11.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

12.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

13.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

14.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

15.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

16.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

17.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

18.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

19.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

20.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

21.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

22.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

23.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

24.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

25.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

26.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

27.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

28.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

29.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

30.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

31.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

32.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

33.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

34.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

35.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

36.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

37.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

38.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

39.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

40.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

41.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

42.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

43.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

44.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

45.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

46.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

47.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

48.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

49.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

50.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

51.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

52.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

53.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

54.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

55.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

56.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

57.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

58.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

59.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

60.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

61.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

62.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

63.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

64.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

65.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

66.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

67.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

68.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

69.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

70.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

71.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

72.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

73.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

74.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

75.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

76.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

77.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

78.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

79.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

80.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

81.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

82.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

83.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

84.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

85.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

86.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

87.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

88.—The risk of further Communist penetrations in the Far East if the military situation in Korea is not rapidly re-established in favour of the United Nations.

</

• FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS •

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Old No Trump Lead Rule Is Ineffective

By OSWALD JACOBY

IT isn't always easy to pick the most effective opening lead against a no trump contract. It is especially difficult when your partner has to bid anything that would give you a clue to his hand.

Many years ago this was a far simpler matter. You invariably led the fourth highest card in your longest and strongest suit. If such a lead turned out badly, nobody blamed you for it. It was considered bad luck, like having rain on a picnic.

The hand shown today illustrates how far we have travelled since those hide-bound days. When it was played in a recent duplicate tournament, almost all of the pairs that held the North-South cards reached a contract of six no trump.

This was a reasonable enough contract. If the hands break normally, four spades tricks can be won. The hand

DUMB-BELLS

YES, SHE HAS A PERFECT NOM DE PLUME! MANIA FOR FEATHERED HATS!



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

If you are born today, you are one you love—make sure that you have a brilliant, versatile mind which can be turned at will, toward almost any subject which interests you. You have considerable common sense and the ability to turn your talents into well paying projects. You have the gift of expression both in the spoken and written word and should be sure to make use of this in your life work.

Your magnetic personality draws you especially to members of the opposite sex and you will probably have many opportunities to wed. You must be cautious in the selection of a life partner for in your choice may rest the ultimate success or failure of your career. You are deeply influenced by game.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—The co-operative in all affairs, especially in those which involve the business matters of other people.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—Art, yourself, and display your talents. You can make progress if you show the proper initiative.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Friendliness towards others will smooth your pathway today. Be helpful and co-operative.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Personality pays—or make the best of your talents in this regard. Improve social contacts.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—If diplomacy is called for in your profession, this is the day to make full use of your gifts.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—A pleasantly social atmosphere today favours work, business and romance. Conclude all gains.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Push forward toward success and make the best possible use of all close relationships and friends.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—You should place emphasis on your work. All job and professional interests have favourable influences.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 20)—Develop your skill to the utmost today and show that you are capable of accepting increased responsibility.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Concentrate on improving your

▲ A742	3
▼ A81	
♦ J54	
♣ 64	
▲ J95	3
▼ Q103	
♦ 102	
♣ 100	
▲ K106	3
▼ K7	
♦ A88	
♣ A90	
N-S vul.	
South West North East	
2N T. Pass 4N T. Pass	
6N T. Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—▲ 10.	

will then depend on developing five tricks in the two red suits. This should not be very difficult.

At a few tables, West happened to be an old-fashioned player. He could see that his strongest suit was hearts. He therefore automatically selected the fourth-highest card in that suit as his opening lead.

When the three of hearts was the opening lead, South had no trouble. He let the opening lead ride up to his hand, rested the spider, and then went after the diamonds. Since almost any way of playing the diamonds would produce three tricks, the slam was easily made. The opening lead gave declarer a trick that he couldn't win by himself; and this was just the little bit of help he needed for the success of the contract.

When the West player turned to the more modern school of thought, the result was quite different. The reasoning of the opening leader went something like this: "No long suit has been mentioned, so it looks as though the slam will depend on high cards. Hence there is no need to hurry about getting up defensive tricks. The best course is to make a safe lead and let declarer take all his own chances."

On the basis of this reasoning, the safest opening lead was selected—the ten of clubs.

Against this opening lead, the South player was practically helpless. True, he might have made his contract by a very abnormal play if he could have seen where all the cards were. Since nobody enjoyed this advantage, the contract was always defeated when the ten of clubs was opened.

In all three cases declarer won the opening lead with the ace of clubs, cashed the king and ace of spades, and fished the queen of diamonds. Diamonds were continued, and declarer eventually found himself taking the heart finesse for his 12th trick. When that lost to West's queen, the slam was defeated.

Incidentally, if you're wondering why what abnormal play South might have made his contract, here it is. South wins the opening club and takes another club. He takes the king and ace of spades, and leads the jack of diamonds from dummy. (This is normally the wrong way of tackling the diamonds.)

East must cover with the king of diamonds, and South takes the ace. South next takes the queen of diamonds and gives West his ten of diamonds. West just then leads a heart or spade, giving declarer a free finesse. South eventually gets it back to dummy to make the nine of diamonds. His wins three clubs, three diamonds and six tricks in the major suits.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mr. Bong Makes a Statement

—He Says You Need Frogs to Play Leap-Frog—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and Handi, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were playing leap-frog when a strange thing happened. Or perhaps you to think of it, what happened wasn't really so strange.

What happened was that Mr. Bong came along. Mr. Bong was a frog.

For a minute or two Mr. Bong watched Knarf and Handi play leap-frog. Then he said in very loud, very scratchy voice: "Stop!"

Knarf and Handi stopped in surprise.

"What's this game you're playing?" Mr. Bong asked.

Handi exclaimed that the game was leap-frog.

They all sat around Knarf and Handi and Mr. Bong, looking up at the sky and waiting for somebody to tell them why they had been called. "My dear relations," said Mr. Bong last. "Knarf and Handi are playing a game they call leap-frog. Let us show them how to play it."

"Leap-frog?" said several of the brothers and sisters and hoppers. "We never played it."

"But of course you have!" said Mr. Bong. "You jump over each other's backs. That's leap-frog."

One of the cousins shook his head. "It's not leap-frog. That's leap-toad. We learned it from the toads. Well—I'll get some of the toads over here. They'll show you how to play it."

"My dear relations," Mr. Bong said at last.



• BY THE WAY •

by Beachcomber

IN the publicity for the 1951 Festival something has been missing. We all knew what it was. Nothing is any good today without beautiful "hostesses" in uniform.

So there's to be a "national campaign" which will be called a crusade, to find the right woman to "dispel irritation and weariness." And who better fitted to be the Queen of these Academy girls than Mimie Sloper? She is not particularly beautiful, but she is the perfect type of this modern

nonsense, and known exactly how part of it she is expected to talk. In fact, I think the Festival Hostesses should be called "The Sloperettes"! Given nylon stockings and the hostesses' uniforms, they should be able to take any amount of foreign visitors to the top of the Government building on the opposite bank, or into the cafeteria (milk cocktails at all hours), or to the stalls where British honey is displayed in little jars for export.

Sue's new filing system

THE most frequent question asked is this: If there's an overflow of categories from one sub-division into another before the average has been struck, which letter does the overflow come under? Sue replies that this is impossible. If the average has not been struck, the categories remain as they were, and the differentiation is by letters, not by subjects, each sub-division being accounted for as it is dealt with. The test is not in all cases that the entire correspondence under one letter must necessarily be in the same sub-division, but it does mean that every category accounted for has to be dealt with before the average is struck. It is from the average itself that component parts fall into their places, so that all doubtful questions are solved by reference to the letters and objects to which the figures refer. This can be verified by taking any practical example. A series of letters on, say, allocations of bitumen from Mrs. Dubbeld will come either under B or D before the average is struck. All that the average does to affect such a case is to put D or B for B or D. Therefore there is no change. Next in the order of the letters, for filing purposes, is this: *make no difference, whatever the reference figure, unless it is specifically stated that the figure is immaterial to a single case of this sort.*

Mrs. Mofletton's grievance

DEAR Sir,
It is not disgraceful to be strong, able-bodied young men sitting in buses while old-timers stand to start? I think conductors should be empowered to request passengers to offer their seats to elderly dogs.

Yrs. faithfully,
(Mrs.) H. Mofletton

relationships with people who will be helpful to you and your career.

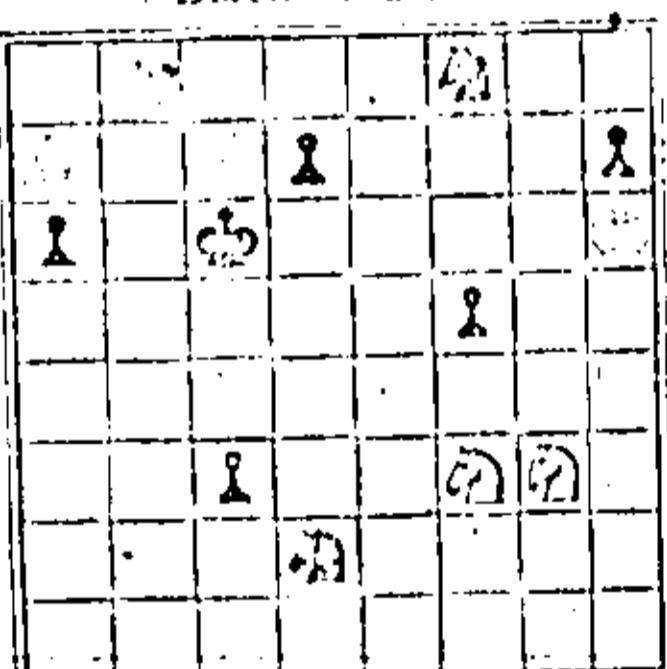
CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Club meetings, social commitments and pleasurable interests will be highly favoured just now. Enjoy yourself.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—There is romance if you seek it today. Combine business and social contacts to your distinct advantage.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. BECK

Black 3 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.
White to play and mate in three.
Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B—Q5; threats 2—Q—K4 or 1—B5, 1... K—Q5 (dis ch); 2—B4 (dis ch); 2, R—B; 1... B—K1, 2, Q—Q4 (ch); 1... B—B5; 2, R—K4 (dbl ch).

Check Your Knowledge

1. Who is a Carl?

2. Who is the author of "A Farewell To Arms"?

3. Who are the ho! poloi?

4. Name the measurement used for electric current?

5. Where is the largest known anthracite region?

6. Does dew fall?

(Answers on Page 8)

POCKET CARTOON



"Betraying atom secrets? Oh no much worse than that. I'm in all-hour's overtime after the union ad forbidden it!"

London Express Service.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

I.M.F. TO DISCUSS GOLD, EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

Paris, Sept. 10.
The International Monetary Fund's policies on gold and exchange restrictions will be discussed in closed sessions here tomorrow—when the Board of 49 Governors of the Fund reconvenes in committees after a week-end adjournment of its fifth annual session.

An informal panel discussion of representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is also scheduled for the afternoon.

A cardinal policy of the Fund on exchange restrictions is the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions.

But some financial observers here believed that the Fund felt that no very convincing case could yet be made out on the basis of present economic conditions for pressing members of the Fund to abandon their restrictions, forthwith and as soon as once the obligations of multilateral convertibility.

MORE DIFFICULT

Some financial observers here today said that the latest developments in the international situation would make the process of abandoning exchange restrictions even more difficult.

They felt that this was due to the evidently increasing tendency for a number of Western European and other countries, including Britain and the United States, to increase their rearmament programmes.

Some observers felt that as a result of the recently announced rearmament programmes, the Sterling and non-dollar areas deficit with the United States may be reduced and the Sterling-Dollar gap bridged closer.

INCREASED BUYING

They reckoned for this was that the United States might, because of its rearmament programme, increase its buying of raw materials—necessary for its rearmament industry—from the Sterling and non-dollar areas.

The increase in rearmament programmes would mean some decrease in many consumer goods which the United States now exports to non-dollar areas, and the comparative non-availability of these commodities would mean some reduction of dollar expenditure for cost currency areas.

Observers considered that the rearmament programmes of some of the Western countries of the Sterling and non-dollar areas might lead to some of their productive capacity being earmarked for their own rearmament industries and so decrease their exports to the dollar areas.

UNDESIRABLE

On the Fund's gold policy, some observers said that the organisation tended to depreciate international transactions in gold at premium prices.

According to these observers the Fund felt that any change of its gold policy that might divert additional amounts of gold from monetary reserves into private hoards would be undesirable.

They said that as in many parts of the world there were markets in which foreign exchange was dealt in at parity rates, any extension of premium rates, and removal of controls, was likely to encourage a greater volume of such exchange dealing.

This might not only be unsatisfactory from the point of view of exchange stability, but might also cause distortion of the normal pattern of trade and adversely affect the commercial interests of a number of countries.—United Press.

Exporter Unnamed

Washington, Sept. 10.
The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, said yesterday that he has refused, pending a full investigation, to reveal the name of the American exporter involved in a recent shipment of molybdenum to Russia via Great Britain.

Mr. Sawyer made public a letter to Chairman Robert Crosser (Democratic) of the House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Sub-Committee, who had asked for the exporter's name.

He said the Department's investigation of the incident is not yet completed and that he still did not know how was responsible for trans-shipment of the strategic material to Russia after it arrived at a British port.—United Press.

CHIMNEY FIRE

A small chimney fire at 2 Hocknow Road just before midnight yesterday was quickly controlled by the Fire Brigade and Mr. Bong and Handi ran across the garden wall they reached the

flames and the game was called leap-mouse. So the mice were asked to come.

By this time there were so many mice, toads, grasshoppers, crickets, fleas and mice around Knarf and Handi, that there was hardly any room to move.

The mice said: "Oh, the game isn't called leap-mouse. It's called leap-frog! We learned it from watching the children

